California GARDEN

Local Topics and Events of Interest to San Diego County Gardeners

MAY-JUNE 2002 Volume 93 No. 3 $2.00

HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

RANCHO SANTA ANA BOTANIC GARDEN
Weekend Wildflower Walks 2:00 p.m. every Saturday and Sunday in May. 1500 N. College Ave., Claremont, CA. 909/625-8767 x244.

May 2-5 Thurs.-Fri.-Sat.-Sun.
ART ALIVE at S.D. Museum of Art— A San Diego tradition celebrating art and flowers. More than 100 local designers transform the galleries into a festival of flowers. Thurs. 10 a.m.-9 p.m., Fri.-Sun. 10 a.m.-6 p.m., 619/696-1934, Fee.

May 3 Fri.
LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB 14th Annual Spring Garden Tour. Buy tickets in front of Vons in Plaza Town Center, Bernardo Center Drive, Rancho Bernardo, 8:30-11:30 a.m. or Escondido Historical Society, Grapeday Park, 321 N. Broadway, Escondido, 8-11:30 a.m. $10.

May 3-5 Fri.-Sun.
CHIRP FOR GARDEN WILDLIFE, INC. Fifth Annual "Sage & Songbirds Festival and Garden Tours." 9:00 a.m-4:00 p.m. all three days, seven self-guided tours of beautiful habitat gardens. Cost $10. Festival includes garden vendors, live bird exhibits, educational seminars and more. Live butterflies in 1,000 sq. ft. walk-in enclosure. Sat. evening 6:00-8:00 p.m., "Twilite Waterfront Jazz Concert and Fiesta Dinner." Cost $25 per person, $45 per couple. 619/445-7675.

May 4 Sat.
★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY of thousands of garden-related books open from 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri., also the first and third Saturdays. Members of SDFA can check out books. (Membership $10 a year, includes magazine.) Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 105. 619/232-5762.

May 4 Sat.
BUDS 'n BLOOMS FLORAL FIESTA IN BALBOA PARK Fifth Annual month-long celebration of Balboa Park's botanical bounty kicks off with the **Garden Showcase** tour. Self-guided tour with docents at each location. Flyers are available at the Visitors Center, or visit www.balboapark.org. Free.

May 4 Sat.
TEMECULA VALLEY ROSE SOCIETY 8th Annual Rose and Blooming Art Show and Sale. Includes seminars and youth craft activities. 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Temecula Community Recreation Center, 30875 Rancho Vista Rd. Free.

May 4 Sat.
WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on House Plants 9 a.m. at 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. OR Dahlias 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.

May 4-5 Sat.-Sun.
CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY Annual Show and Sale "Violets Love Music." Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Plaza Camino Real Mall, 2525 El Camino Real, Carlsbad. 858/759-6746. Free.

May 4-5 Sat.-Sun.
SAN DIEGO-IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY 36th Annual Spring Show and Sale "Irises from Sea to Shining Sea." Sat. 1:00-5:00 p.m., Sun. 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Rm 101. Free.

May 4-5 Sat.-Sun.
SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY 74th Annual Show, "2002 The Year of the Rose, Our Diamond Jubilee." Balboa Park Club Building. Sat. 1-5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Includes educational speakers and consulting rosarians. $2.50, children w/adult free. 619/463-6977.

May 4-5 Sat.-Sun.
SAN DIEGO WILD ANIMAL PARK Annual Flower Show and Plant Sale. 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Nairobi Village. Free with general admission.

May 4-5 Sat.-Sun.
VISTA GARDEN CLUB 68th Annual Flower Show and Plant Sale. "Under the Rainbow." Sat. 1:30-5:00 p.m.; Sun. 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Gloria E. McClellan Senior Center, Brengle Terrace Park, 1400 Vale Terrace, Vista. Free. 760/940-9204.

May 5 Sun.
TEMECULA VALLEY ROSE SOCIETY "First Bloom Party" 1-4 p.m. at Rose Haven located on Jedediah Smith and Cabrillo, Temecula. 909/699-7814 Free.

May 6 Mon.
CGCI FLORAL DESIGN FORUM 2001-2002 Rose Itano, demonstrating Ikebana. Carlsbad Women's Club. 3320 Monroe St., Carlsbad. 12:30-3:00 p.m. $8 door. 760/749-9608.

May 9 Thur.
THE HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS Garden Talk about Ferns and Plant Sale. 2:30 p.m. Friend's Hall, 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino. 626/405-2100. Free with general admission.

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VOLUME 93 NUMBER 3

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE HANDS-ON GARDENER

MAY-JUNE 2002

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COVER photograph by Johhny L. Stellini is of the landscape in front of one of the murals at the Centro Cultural de la Raza, Balboa Park, San Diego

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BALBOA PARK VISITORS CENTER, HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY, 1549 El Prado, San Diego CA 92101
CALIFORNIA ARBORETUM FOUNDATION, 818/447-8207, 301 North Baldwin Ave., Arcadia CA 91006
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FLOWER SHOWS: Show chairman contact *California Garden*, 619/232-5762 if you want the magazine sold at your show.

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May 10-11 Fri.-Sat.

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB Standard Flower Show. "Music in the Air & Flowers Everywhere" Fri. 2:30-7:30 p.m.; Sat. 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Bonita Valley Baptist Church, 4701 Sweetwater Rd., Bonita. Entries invited. Call Barbara, 619/479-7508. Free.

May 11 Sat.

BALBOA PARK BUDS 'n BLOOMS Kids' Day on the Prado at Balboa Park. Hands-on floral-themed activities for kids. Visit www.balboapark.org. Free.

May 11 Sat.

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB California Nativescapes Botanical Garden Guided Tour at San Diego Wild Animal Park. Meet at Nativescapes Garden entrance at 10:00 a.m. Free with admission. 858/487-2629.

May 11 Sat.

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB Annual Spring Plant Market. 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. in the Washington Mutual Bank Patio, 7777 Girard Ave., La Jolla. Proceeds help support Landscape and Horticultural scholarships at four local colleges. 858/488-5521.

May 11 Sat.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS is hosting a "BRITISH HIGH TEA" including music, food, and tours of the gardens, and art displays. 10:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Reservations, call 760/436-3036, $20. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas.

May 11 Sat.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Carving Folkart Birds Class. 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. Members $35, non-members $45. Reservations, call 760/436-3036. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas.

May 11 Sat.

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Epiphyllum (Orchid Cactus) 9 a.m. at 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. OR Summer Veggies 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.

May 11-12 Sat.-Sun.

THE HUNTINGTON 5th Annual Orchid Festival. Exhibits, sales, workshops, educational displays. Afternoon tea (reservations 626/683-8131). 10:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino. General admission. 626/405-2100.

May 12 Sun.

MOTHER'S DAY ARTIST STUDIOS AND GARDEN TOUR sponsored by Quail Botanical Gardens and San Dieguito Art Guild. Self-guided tour of artists studios, homes, and gardens. 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. $15. Tickets available at Quail Gardens, 760/436-9236 and Offtrack Gallery in Encinitas, 760/942-3636.

May 11-12 Sat.-Sun.

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY Saturday-9 a.m.-4 p.m. Cutting Sale in the courtyard of Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sunday-Annual Mother's Day Show. "The Wild, Wild West." 11 a.m.-4 p.m., Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.

May 15 Wed.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Hen Basket Class. 9:30 a.m-3:30 p.m. Members $40, non-members $50. Reservations, call 760/436-3036. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas.

May 17 Fri.

The Botanical Building may unofficially reopen. The official reopening is not yet scheduled. 619/235-1100.

May 18 Sat.

BALBOA PARK BUDS 'N BLOOMS GARDEN INFORMATION DAY. Booths on El Prado with useful horticultural tips and bits of advice. Visit www.balboapark.org. Free.

May 18 Sat.

CUYAMACA COLLEGE SPRING GARDEN FESTIVAL features "Garden Party." 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. at the Ornamental Horticulture Field Site and the Water Conservation Garden, 900 Ranch San Diego Parkway, El Cajon. 619/660-4262. Free.

May 18 Sat.

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB presents "Gardens on the Point." Visit the gardens of Point Loma. 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Eight unique and delightful gardens. Advance tickets available at Walter Andersen Nursery or by calling 619/222-7071. $10. Day of the event tickets $15, at 820 Gage Dr. and 803 Amiford Dr. More info at www.geocities.com/pointlomagardenclub.

May 18 Sat.

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY will be open. See May 4 for details.

May 18 Sat.

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Cactus & Succulents 9 a.m. at 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. OR Summer Flowers 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.

May 18-19 Sat.-Sun.

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY 31st Annual Show and Sale. 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. both days. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.

May 19 Sun.

THE HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS Annual Plant Sale. "Weird and Wonderful, Magical and Mystical Plants." Thousands of rare and unusual plants. 10:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. In the parking lot. 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino. 626/405-2100. Free.

May 25 Sat.

BALBOA PARK BUDS 'N BLOOMS GLORIOUS GARLIC DAY. Learn history, myths, and little known facts about garlic. Cooking demonstrations, recipes, samples. Visit www.balboapark.org. Free.

May 25 Sat.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Palm and Cycad Sale. 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. 760/436-3036. Free.

May 25 Sat.

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Summer Vegetables 9 a.m. at 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. OR Shade Trees 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.

May 25-26 Sat.-Sun.

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP SHOW 24th Annual Bromeliad Plant Show and Sale. Includes competition, workshops on planting, mounting, and dividing. Sat. 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.; Sun. 11:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.

May 26 Sun.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Seaweed Basket Class. 1-5:00 p.m. Members $35, non-members $45. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. 760/436-3036.

June 1 Sat.

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY will be open. See May 4 for details.

June 1 Sat.

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Plant Propagation Basics 9 a.m. at 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. OR Container Gardening with Perennials 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.

June 1-2 Sat.-Sun.

ENCINITAS CELEBRATES ITS FLORAL HERITAGE Second Annual Encinitas Flower celebration featuring behind the scenes greenhouse tours. Begins at 9:00 a.m. both days. **Limited space and reservations required for tours**. Call Encinitas Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Center 760/753-6041. $15 for one-day ticket or $25 for two-day ticket. Price includes bus rides to greenhouses and tours of Ades & Gish, Fox Point Farms, Paul Ecke Ranch, Samia Rose Topiary and Weidners' Gardens, as well as discount to Quail Botanical Gardens. Bus also stops at free-to-public open-air floral marketplace.

June 1-2 Sat.-Sun.

ENCINITAS OPEN-AIR FLORAL MARKETPLACE Corner of Leucadia Blvd. and Quail Gardens Drive. Vendors, garden experts, flower arrangers, and food court. Free.

June 1-2 Sat.-Sun.

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY Annual Show and Sale. Courtyard sale 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. both days. Show open to the public Sat. 12-5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.

June 8 Sat.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Bamboo Lectures by Chris Stapleton. 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. 760/436-3036.

June 8 Sat.

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Watering-Irrigation, Sprinklers, Sprinkler Systems 9 a.m. at 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. OR Garden Railway Plants and Planting 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.

June 9 Sun.

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY Lecture about creating a shade garden. 1:30-3:00 p.m. Ecke Bldg, Quail Botanical Gardens, 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas. 619/469-7422. Free.

June 13 Thurs.

THE HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS Garden Talk about Backyard Composting and Plant Sale. 2:30 p.m. Friend's Hall, 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino. 626/405-2100. Free with general admission.

June 15 Sat.

GARDEN TOUR OF DEL MAR, ENCINITAS, AND RANCHO SANTA FE. Weidners' Gardens presents tour to benefit North County Community Resource Center Domestic Violence Shelter. Tickets at Weidners' 760/436-2194 or CRC 760/753-1156. $15.

June 15 Sat.

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY will be open. See May 4 for details.

June 15 Sat.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Gourd Class. 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Members $40, non-members $50. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. 760/436-3036.

June 15 Sat.

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Summer Color 9 a.m. at 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. OR Orchid Show/Sale 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.

June 15 Sat.

2002 SAN DIEGO COUNTY FAIR Opening Day Breakfast in the Garden, "50 Ways to Create Your Dream Garden," with Sunset Magazine Garden Editor, Kathleen Norris Brenzel, and preview of Flower & Garden Show. 8-9 a.m. $25. **Reservations and advance payment required**. 858/794-1096.

June 15-July 7

2002 SAN DIEGO COUNTY FAIR Flower & Garden Show "The Colors of Elvis." Mon.-Fri. 11 a.m.-10 p.m., Sat.-Sun. 10 a.m.-11 p.m. **Closed Monday, June 17th and 24th**. www.sdfair.com.

June 15-16 Sat.-Sun.

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND SHADE PLANT SOCIETY Fuchsia Show and Sale. Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 104. Free.

June 16 Sun.

SOUTHWEST HERMEROCALLIS SOCIETY (Daylily) Annual Show and Sale, "Daylily Colorama." 1-4 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.

June 18 Tues.

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION GENERAL MEETING 6:30 p.m. social, beverage and dessert. 7:00 p.m. Meeting with Suzie Heap speaking about the Floriade in Holland. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.

June 20 and June 27 Thurs.

2002 SAN DIEGO COUNTY FAIR "Thursday Breakfast." 9:00-10:00 a.m. Enjoy a hot, hearty Gardener's Delight Breakfast and a guided tour of the Flower and Garden Show. $20. **Reservations and advance payment required**. 858/794-1096.

June 22 Sat.

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Bromeliads & Tillandsias 9 a.m. at 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. OR Water Gardening 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.

June 22-23 Sat.-Sun.

BOTANICAL ART CLUB SHOW Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.

June 23 Sun.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Seaweed Basket Class. 1-5:00 p.m. Members $35, non-members $45. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. 760/436-3036.

June 29 Sat.

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Phaleonopsis & Cattleya Orchids 9 a.m. at 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. OR Bamboo: Varieties and Care 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.

June 29-30 Sat.-Sun.

BEGONIA FESTIVAL at Weidners' Gardens. Peak bloom of tuberous begonias, includes special speakers and free semi-diluted Fertilizer tank. 695 Normandy Rd., Encinitas. 760/436-2194 or visit www.weidners.com. Free.

June 30 Sun.

INTERNATIONAL FLORAL DESIGN COMPETITION FOR PROFESSIONAL FLORAL DESIGNERS. 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Flower Show Stage at San Diego County Fair Flower & Garden Show. Fee.

July 6-7 Sat.-Sun.

HON NON BO ASSOCIATION SHOW. Sat. 11:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Sun. 10:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.

July 6-7 Sat.-Sun.

THE HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS National Cactus and Succulent Show. Over 1000 award-winning plants. 10:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. both days. 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino. 626/405-2100. Free with general admission.

BALBOA PARK

SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN Open Tues. thru Sun. 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Docent tours with reservations. Fee. 619/232-2721.

OFFSHOOT TOURS Ranger guided. Various topics. Saturdays 10:00 a.m. Meet at Visitors Center in Plaza de Panama. 619/235-1121. Free.

INTERPRETIVE WALKS Ranger guided. History oriented topics. Meet at Visitors Center in Plaza de Panama. Tuesdays and Sundays at 1:00 p.m. Free.

ONGOING EVENTS

SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM Canyoneer Walks. Sat-Sun. Sept-June. 619/232-3821 ext 203 or www.sdnhm.org for locations, times, and directions. Free.

SAN DIEGO ZOO ORCHID ODYSSEY Third Friday of every month from 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m., showcasing orchids from Papua New Guinea, Central and South America, Africa, Thailand, Australia, China, and Vietnam. Free with Zoo admission.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Garden Tours & Events. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. General admission. 760/436-3036 or www.qbgardens.com.

BLUE SKY ECOLOGICAL RESERVE Walks. Poway. Sat. & Sun. 9:00 a.m. 858/679-5469.

WALKABOUT INTERNATIONAL Local Guided Walks. Newsletter. 619/231-SHOE. Free.

CUYAMACA COLLEGE Water Conservation Garden Landscape Seminar on 2nd Saturday of each month. 9:30 a.m. Docent tours Sat. 10:30 a.m. and Sun. 1:30 p.m. 619/660-0614. Free.

THE HUNTINGTON is open Tuesday through Friday noon to 4:30 p.m., Saturday and Sunday 10:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed Monday and most holidays. $10 adults, $8.50 seniors, $7 students(12-18), under 12 and members free. Group rate (10+) $8. First Thursday of each month free to all visitors. 626/405-2100 or www.huntington.org.

Deadline for submission to **HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR** for July-August issue is MAY 15. **SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** is not responsible for changes that are submitted late by the organizations.

Gleanings . . .

gathered by barbara jones

SWEET PEAS . . .
To prolong the blooming season of your sweet peas pick flowers every day. The best time to cut is when four or five of the flowers are open and two are still buds. Once the flowers begin to form seed pods, the season will soon be over.

Sweet peas have usually been relegated to the back fence because the plant is so tall. There has been no room in a small garden. All that is now changed — there are dwarf plants that are suitable for container planting or hanging baskets.

POLLINATING TOMATOES. . .
If your tomato flowers are not turning into fruit it is because they are not being pollinated. This is traditionally done by bees when they vibrate their wings. There are not many bees around now. You can shake the plant, flip the flowers with your fingers, or use a soft camel hair watercolor brush to dislodge the pollen.

Some gardeners dissolve one tablespoon of epsom salts in a quart of water and use the solution to spray the flowers. The leaves are sprayed, too, and some poured around the base of the plant. They claim that this helps to set the fruit.

Other gardeners proclaim that they only get fruit when they spray the flowers with a commercial fruit set.

WATER GARDEN . . .
You may not have room for a water garden, but a water hyacinth grows well floating in a small container of water. It makes an attractive ornament for a patio or garden table. Plants should be available now in your local nursery.

EXPLORERS . . .
Plant exploring sounds like an exotic experience. In the days of the early explorers, among the treasures they brought home were unknown plants. Many of the explorations were done with the main intent of finding plants, particularly spices. The discovery of new foods was exciting, too.

Today botanists and hobbyists are still looking for new plants, but now they must go to very inaccessible places to find them. A team of botanists from Russia, UK, USA, and Vietnam have discovered a new conifer on a ridge in the northern part of Vietnam. It has been named *Xanthocyparis vietnamensis* with a common name golden Vietnamese cypress. It is an attractive tree that grows to about 50 feet in height in its native habitat. Very few trees remain as it is used for firewood by the native population.

PARIS GRASS . . .
Did you know that it is against the law to walk, lay, or picnic on the grass in most of the parks in Paris, France? Isn't it wonderful to have parks in San Diego where this is allowed. Here the flower beds and pools are "off limit" for walking, laying, and picnicking.

N-P-K . . .
Whenever one purchases a complete fertilizer (plant food) three numbers connected by hyphens are found somewhere on the package. These three numbers are the N-P-K percentages in the product: N (nitrogen), P (phosphorus), K (potassium). The simplified explanation is that the N feeds the foliage (green), the P is for roots, and K is for fruit and flowers. Actually it's a lot more complicated, but this is the basic idea. These are the primary nutrients, but to grow well a plant needs secondary nutrients and micronutrients. On specialty plant foods these will be mentioned. The secondary nutrients are calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), and sulfur (S). The micronutrients are zinc (z), iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), copper (Cu), boron (B), molybdenum (Mo), and chlorine (C). The home gardener probably becomes aware of the lack of iron when the leaves of acid-loving plants turn yellow. Then chelated iron is added around the roots of the plant and shortly the leaves are green again. (Iron is one of the micronutrients necessary for the formation of chlorophyll.)

There are companies that will analyze the soil, but kits can be purchased to do analyzing. Simple kits will check the three main nutrients, but there are kits available that can be used to check the secondary nutrients and the micronutrients. When testing be sure to use distilled water or you will get a reading for the water plus the soil.

HORTICULTURAL CHARCOAL
This is not those briquettes that are used for barbecues. It is prepared for aquarium and agricultural purposes, and can be purchased at aquarium stores or nurseries. It is helpful for houseplants, especially if a blind pot (without drain hole) is used. A small amount added to a layer of gravel at the bottom of a pot will prevent any collected water from turning rancid.

A NEW LANDSCAPE AT CENTRO CULTURAL DE LA RAZA

BY JOHNNY L. STELLINI

FOR THOSE OF US with an interest in gardening, there is a new reason to see a familiar site in Balboa Park. Some call it by its proper name, Centro Cultural de la Raza, others call it Casa de la Raza; but if you have been in San Diego a long time, you probably just know it as The Tank.

Originally the building was just an underground water tank. Water was pumped up from a well in Hwy. 163 canyon, stored in the tank, and used to irrigate the plantings of the Pan American Exposition. When it became obsolete, the tank was drained, the soil was pulled away from its sides, and it was used as a storage building for the Police Department.

Since 1970 it has been Centro Cultural de la Raza, a cultural arts center that creates, promotes, and preserves Xicano/a, Mexicano/a, indigenous to the Americas art and culture. The outside of the building is covered with beautiful murals. The inside is under construction to repair flood damage and is due to reopen in spring of this year.

The area around the tank, to my knowledge, has never been properly landscaped. It was just a hodge-podge of drought-tolerant plants that over the years had been so overgrown that they obscured much of the murals. Park management thought this would be a good time to relandscape. It was decided that the plants should be those of the south and west Americas and be an integrated part of the Cultural Center.

Nursery Gardener Lit Phan was asked to design the planting with the help of Nursery Supervisor John Mellein and me, and the support of the Central Mesa grounds maintenance crew. We had a small budget for hardscape (rocks and gravel) and no budget for plant material. Luckily, we were able to scrounge a lot of rock. The plant material was either donated or grown by the Balboa Park Nursery. A major donation was made by wholesale grower **John Cooper**.

INSTALLING THE NEW LANDSCAPE

Phase I: the removal of all plants not native to the Americas. These included *Dracaena draco*, several types of *Euphorbia*, and ice plant. The existing *Agaves* and *Opuntias* were also cleaned up to expose the murals.

Phase II: Lit Phan decided what was needed to form a natural and pleasing landscape was eight to ten thousand pounds of rocks, cobblestones, and gravel. These he used to create dry streams, lake beds, and the illusion of mountains and foothills.

Phase III: Planting was done in a natural design, staying close to the edges of dry stream and lake bed. As I stated earlier, only plants from the Americas were used.

Some of the more interesting ones include:

Delostoma roseum, a beautiful red-flowering tree from Ecuador

Bursera hindsiana, *B. microphylla* (elephant tree), *B. fagaroides*, three caudiciform succulents from Baja California

Fouquieria diguettii, also from Baja California, a much larger and spreading form of ocotillo

Pachycormus discolor, another caudiciform succulent from Baja California (also known as elephant tree) It can reach twenty feet in height.

Cercidium floridum ssp. *floridum*, known as blue palo verde

Around the back side of the building, an emphasis was put on plants that native peoples used in ritual and everyday life including:

Salvia apiana (white sage), used in cleansing ceremonies

Ribes speciosum (fuchsia-flowered gooseberry)

Satureja douglasii (yerba buena)

Sambucus mexicana (desert elderberry)

There are many more plants than can be discussed in this article, most of which are labeled. It is hoped that with time, this garden will become an important part of the Cultural Center and a significant addition to the horticultural interest of Balboa Park.

If you want to grow one of these drought-tolerant natives, the first watering is the most important. For a 1-gallon plant, about 30 gallons of water should be applied—very, very, very slowly. It is necessary to do this only at first planting.

More information on Centro Cultural de la Raza can be found on-line at **www.centroraza.com**.□

Johnny L. Stellini has been a San Diego Park and Recreation Department employee for nineteen years. He is a Nursery Gardener at the Botanical Building in Balboa Park. Photograph by the author

Opposite: In the background, a long-standing *Agave*; plants in the foreground surround a dry lake

1935 CACTUS GARDEN

BY ROSALEEN COX

THIS IS ONE OF THE LITTLE known jewels of Balboa Park's gardens. It is also another legacy of Kate Sessions. I spend a lot of time in the Park but was unaware of it until I saw it listed in the *Trees of Balboa Park* by Kathy Puplava just recently published.

The first announcement in *California Garden* was January, 1935. It mentioned that the Exposition had decided to establish a cactus collection in Balboa Park that would be a permanent feature after the fair had closed. Donations were requested, not over three of a kind, from individuals as well as from cactus societies in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado. The article ended with a note that "For the immediate present to obtain information address K.O. Sessions, Pacific Beach, Calif., and early responses will be greatly appreciated." Later issues listed donations made. The February-March issue of *California Garden* said this exhibit on the west side of the New Mexico Building would be the first general display in the open ground throughout the year in the United States.

Now you can find this garden on the west side of the Balboa Park Club. You can enter it from either side of the building. The north side may be preferable as the entry on the south, while more direct, is through a parking lot. You also may enter by a trail just below the top of the canyon coming from Palm Canyon. The landscaped garden is a relatively small area between the building and the canyon going down toward Highway 163.

The Garden contains many large specimens of *Agave, Aloe, Euphorbia,* and *Opuntia*. The large *Phytolacca dioica* tree is probably the most interesting plant there. It is centrally located and one of the largest trees in the area. Generally evergreen, it may lose its leaves in cold weather. It is native to South America and was first introduced into the U.S. in Santa Barbara in the 1890s. Its common name is umbu (sometimes mistakenly written as ombu). A soft-wooded tree, its distinguishing mark is its wide, thick trunk. Leaves are elliptic or ovate with the mid-rib extending to the tip. It has inconspicuous white flowers, which were just forming at the end of March. They are in a raceme and extend just beyond the leaves. There is a very large specimen at the Huntington Botanical Garden. It is the main genus in the Phytolaccaceae or pokeweed family.

One other tree worth noting is *Brachychiton rupestris*. Known as Queensland bottle tree it has a swollen trunk giving it its common name. Another interesting feature is the digitally divided young leaflets while those on mature trees are simple, lanceolate. These trees are relatively young, having the divided leaflets. There is an older specimen at Quail Botanical Gardens, but it has never bloomed. Once when I was taking a tour of the UCLA Botanical Garden with Mildred Matthias,

I asked her about their *B. rupestris* and she said she had never seen that one bloom. She did not think the weather hot enough. *Brachychiton* belongs to Sterculiaceae.

There are many new plantings from the protea family, especially on the north side. These blend in well with the cacti and succulents.

In 1935 when this cactus garden was started, another garden was also nearing its completion. It was dedicated March 23, 1935 as the K.O. Sessions Agave and Aloe Garden. It was started in 1933 by Floral and was a celebration of Kate O. Sessions recovery after a serious illness. The Floral Association had thought to have a public dinner in her honor, but she said the best way to make her happy was to establish an agave and aloe garden in Balboa Park. It was located where the present Desert Garden is on the east side of Park Blvd., which was the eastern streetcar terminus. The sloping sides of the canyon were planted with large plots of mesembryanthemums, which the April 1935 issue of *California Garden* said were a "riot of color." *Aloe*s and *Agave*s were planted on the level ground in front of the street car tracks. The present Desert Garden was established in 1976.

Many people are aware of and visit the Desert Garden. I would encourage you to visit the 1935 Cactus Garden. It is very convenient to either the south parking lot in front of the Aerospace Museum or the organ pavilion parking lot.□

Rosaleen Cox, a retired cost engineer, is the SDFA Librarian and a docent at Quail Botanical Gardens. Photographs by the author.

PROPAGATION OF OAKS

BY JEANINE DE HART

THE MOST DIFFICULT PART of propagating oaks is to be able to gather the acorns before insects get to them. It is always necessary to pick them while still on the tree, but ripe. They will change from green to beige or brown when ripe. Once they fall, it is almost always too late. If planted immediately, they need no treatment. If you gather them and want to wait to plant, they will need to be stratified.

To stratify, mix the acorns with about four parts damp soil, store in sealed bags in the fridge for no more than six to eight weeks. Oaks in the white oak family lose viability rapidly. These would be Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*), coastal scrub-oak (*Q. dumosa*), valley oak (*Q. lobata*) and desert scrub-oak (*Q. turbinella*). It is better to sow them immediately upon collection. Oaks in the black oak family can be stratified and kept for spring planting. These would be black oak (*Q. kelloggii*), interior live-oak (*Q. chrysolepis*) and coastal live-oak (*Q. agrifolia*). Collection time is August and September for most oaks. There are other oaks in California, but these are the ones you probably will see and collect from.

If there are more than one species of oak where you are collecting, you might well get a hybrid as they cross freely. If you want to know yours is "pure," gather in a spot where only one species grows.

It is almost impossible to keep the tap root unless the acorn is planted in the ground. The tap root may be a foot long by the time a sprout appears above the pot! I cut off about a third, which allows a net system of roots to form. Oaks planted out of containers have had their tap root cut and will not be as drought tolerant as oaks that germinate in the ground.

After the acorns begin to germinate, take them all out and plant in deep one-gallon containers (available at nursery supply centers). After they are well rooted in a deep pot, plant where they are to stay. Water regularly for the first year or two, then back off to a deep watering to augment winter rains. Once every other week should be sufficient in the winter time. Every three weeks in the summer time.

Oaks are thought to be slow growing, but in the first few years they will grow rapidly. After they have grown to about half their adult size, they slow their growth considerably. On Seeman drive in Encinitas an Engelman oak planted in 1984 was about 30 feet tall and a canopy as wide by year 2000.

If you have a copy of my book, there is a picture on page 2 of an oak seedling that I germinated. □

Jeanine De Hart, at age fifty, graduated from SDSU with a degree in botany in order to pursue a career in California native plants. Her book, "Propagation Secrets for California Native Plants," is available for $6.00, including postage and handling. Send request to 1549 N. Vulcan Avenue, #67, Encinitas CA 92024.

Center: top oak is *Quercus agrifolia*
bottom is *Quercus lobata*
Oaks **may** not be comparative size as drawings indicate.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT OAK TREE

DOUGLAS D. MCCREARY, NATURAL RESOURCES Specialist of the UC Cooperative Extension writes that for success in growing oaks, it is important to plant only a particular oak species in an area where it naturally occurs or where it may have

grown in the past. It is also important to plant only acorns from a tree growing in the same general environment. For example, though the same species grows in both areas, an acorn or seedling from the coast likely would not do well in the colder, dryer conditions of the interior.

If you buy from a nursery, make sure you find out if the growing location is similar to the environment where you will be growing the oaks. By collecting acorns yourself, you can be sure from where they come, and you can know that they are handled and stored properly.

If you are collecting the acorns yourself, McCreary says you can pick them from the trees or the ground. However, just be sure not to use those that are very small, cracked, or feel light and hollow.

Obtain more information on acorns vs. seedlings, local seed sources, storing acorns, planting layout, and nurseries producing native California oaks from a four-page publication "How to Grow California Oaks" by Douglas D. McCreary. Single copies are free. To order, write Integrated Hardwood Range Management Program, 160 Mulford Hall, University of California, Berkeley CA 94720-3114. The FAX number is 510/643-5438.□

Jacqueline Coleman

Quercus engelmannii

PHLOX FOR INLAND AREAS NAMED PERENNIAL PLANT OF THE YEAR 2002

PHLOX 'DAVID' HAS BEEN named the 2002 Perennial Plant of the Year by the Perennial Plant Association. The PPA is an educational and professional trade association. Each year, the membership selects by vote the plant to be used in their promotional program for a year. They say that the familiar name *Phlox paniculata* 'David', is no longer correct, and it now should be known as *Phlox* 'David' Paniculata Group.

The PPA describes 'David' as an erect plant, 36-40 inches tall with opposite leaves, which are thin and glossy with bristly hairs on the margins. It has fragrant white flower panicles 6-9 inches long and 6-8 inches wide with 1-inch diameter florets. Known as summer phlox, 'David' prefers full sun to light shade, USDA zones 4-9, *Sunset* climate zones 1-14, 18-21.

This cultivar needs moist but well-drained soil. In full sun, organic matter and extra water should be added to mitigate the effects of heat and drought. Pinch stem tips to induce branching and remove old blossoms to maintain vigor, prolong bloom, and prevent self-seeding.

The PPA recommends *Phlox* 'David' as long blooming, mildew resistant, and having great fragrance and color.□

Jacqueline Coleman

ASK OUR CRACKERJACK GARDENER

BY MORT BRIGADIER

QUESTION: **What is the difference between organic and inorganic fertilizers? My gardener wants me to buy Milorganite to fertilize my vegetable garden.**
ANSWER: However, its good that you asked, because many people have the same question. All fertilizers are organic. The University of Minnesota Extension Service (www.extension.umn.edu) classifies fertilizers as "Natural" and "Manufactured." Natural fertilizers commonly are made from chicken feathers to manures, from reclaimed waste products of slaughterhouses, from city sewage systems, and kelp. Much of this material would otherwise be hauled to the city dump, or disposed legally or illegally in streams and rivers, or by burning.

Manufactured fertilizers, on the other hand, (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, etc.) are supplied in a more concentrated form and are more readily available to the plant. Except certain forms of nitrogen, all fertilizers need to undergo some decomposition and chemical change before the nutrients can be taken up by the plant.

Natural fertilizers depend on soil organisms to break them down before they can release their energy. This means that they are effective only when the soil is moist enough and warm enough for the soil organisms to be active. As far as the plants are concerned, most experts agree that it makes no difference whether the nutrients are from natural of manufactured sources. The plants absorb the same ions. Others believe that there is a world of difference, that natural fertilizers also "feed the soil." What do I use? A combination of both forms gives better results.

QUESTION: **All my carrots look deformed. How can I grow beautiful carrots? How can I grow those baby-cut carrots?**
ANSWER: As the name implies, baby-cut carrots are small diameter carrots peeled and cut to size. Farmers plant carrots intended for the baby-cut market closer together so the roots stay slim and there is less waste when they are cut to size.

If you have a heavy soil, and I assume that you do, it is best to grow the shorter varieties. You need to have a light, fluffy soil to grow those long beautiful carrots you see in the grocery store. You might take a tip from the Pilgrims. They brought along planter boxes on the Mayflower, planted carrots, and chomped their way across the ocean to freedom. Question: where did they get fresh water? Here is a tip from San Diego seed-man, Charles Ledgerwood (may he rest in peace). Soak the soil or planter mix completely before planting the seeds in a planter box and you will not have to water again until the carrots are fairly well developed. As the water level gets lower in the box, the carrots will seek out the remaining water and grow long, straight, healthy and beautiful. Is this how the Pilgrims managed?

Here is a tip from World War II for all our seniors. Carrots contain beta-carotene and were fed to Army Air Corps pilots in WWII to improve night vision.

In the Middle Ages, carrot juice was used to make butter look more appealing. In 1940s carrot juice was used to make pure white margarine look more like butter.

Planter boxes, by the way, should be at least 12 inches deep and filled with commercial potting soil. The primary ingredients in commercial potting soil are wood shavings and peat moss with some companies adding a little sand and perlite. □

QUESTION: **What is a tuteur?**
ANSWER: [Editor's note] *Tuteur* is a French word meaning, in the horticultural sense, prop or support. In U.S. gardens, it's a structure on which to train plants or simply a decoration. Usually three or four poles of wood hard plastic, or metal taper together from the ground to form a point, on which there likely will be an ornamental top. You will see it called tepee, teepee, obelisk, trellis, and pyramid.

QUESTION: **I read an article in a Martha Stewart magazine about using colored plastic mulches in vegetable gardens. Should I use these?**
ANSWER: Do not rush out to buy some. Field trials are still inconclusive. Yellow, orange, red, blue, and even gray mulches are still being investigated, according to UC Publication 8016, "Plasticulture in California Vegetable Production."

A free copy of UC Publication 8016 can be downloaded at **anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu**, or from the Master Gardener at 858/694-2869.

Mort Brigadier is **mrmort@pacbell.net**

Mort Brigadier majored in horticulture at Cuyamaca College and has an MBA in management. He is a UCCE Master Gardener.

GROWING BEANS

BY ARTHUR DAWSON

. . . . WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION of tomatoes, no vegetable is more rewarding to the home gardener than snap beans. They are easy to grow, very productive and delicious. After you have tried your own, you will never again insult your taste buds with the stringy and flavorless offerings of the supermarkets.

Growing bush beans will give you an earlier start on the season and they take less space, but I have not found any variety of bush bean that can match the flavor of the best pole beans. Even the space advantage of bush beans is small because the pole varieties grow upward and they have a longer bearing season. Runner beans are also worth growing and can be planted in mid-February for an early start to the season but they can't match the flavor of snap beans.

As a child in eastern Canada, I recall having preferred yellow beans to green and Helen reports the same thing after visits to her family in New Brunswick. However, having grown many varieties, both bush and pole, of yellow beans in California, I have never found one that can compare with the green. We still keep trying new varieties, but prefer pole green beans for the main crop. 'Kentucky Wonder' and 'Blue Lake' are the standard varieties. After switching back and forth between the two for years, we have a slight preference for 'Blue Lake'. Be sure that you get the seed from a good source such as Stokes or Burpee. The cut-price packages that you get from the local nurseries are not the same thing at all. Though they are labeled 'Blue Lake', the beans will be stringy and tasteless. My favorite pole bean is 'Fortex', from Johnny's, with pods nearly a foot long. The taste can't be beaten, but the plants are not nearly as vigorous or productive as 'Blue Lake'. Another excellent pole bean is the purple heirloom, 'Trionfo Violetto'.

We start beans in the second week of March, making a simultaneous planting of bush and pole beans. The bush beans will be finished when you begin making the first harvest of pole beans. After that, **you can make another planting of pole beans every five weeks until mid-August,** which will extend the harvest until early October. They can be started straight in the ground, but we use a technique that also works well for favas and peas. The seeds are laid out on a metal tray between two layers of wet paper towel covered with a layer of Saran Wrap. They should be set in a warm place, such as the kitchen window, and checked daily until white roots grow out about half an inch. Then they can be planted in the ground, but to save space we sometimes put them in six packs until the plants grow to two or three inches. If you plant bean seeds straight in the soil, remember that they do best if planted hilum (scar side) down.

We support pole beans on six foot tuteurs but, given the opportunity, they will grow much taller than that. We get another couple of feet by tying four bamboo or metal poles around the tuteurs. This adds some stability to the tuteurs, which can blow over if it gets very windy. If you really want to lengthen the harvest and increase the crop, then tie some strings from the tops of the poles to neighboring trees or fences. The vines will extend horizontally for six feet or more on the strings, and the beans will hang down for easy picking. Usually Helen vetoes this trick because the aesthetic result is not good.

At the height of the season beans should be picked daily. If you grow varieties like 'Blue Lake' or 'Fortex', they should snap easily; and if they have any strings, that means they are over mature. They can be kept for a day or two in the refrigerator without much loss of quality. Feed today's picking to the family. Those a day or more old are still acceptable and can be given to "the stranger that is in thy gates."

If you want superb tasting beans, you need to cook them properly. I realize that I am laying myself open to the charge that "you British boil everything to mush," but I insist that fancy California restaurants universally undercook them. You can prove my point to yourself with a simple experiment. Add freshly snapped beans to boiling salted water and start tasting them every fifteen seconds from the time you can first push a sharp fork into the pods. The first sample will be crunchy and will have a slightly bitter, raw taste. By the second or third, the rich bean flavor will emerge but they will still be slightly crisp. That's when to pull them out before they get soft. □

Arthur Dawson is a retired physician with thirty years of growing experience.

Revised, and reprinted with permission, from the March 2001 "The Spindrifter," the newsletter of The Village Garden Club of La Jolla [California].

Illustration courtesy of Shepherd's Garden Seeds, 30 Irene St., Torrington CT

Now is the Time . . .

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES, UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION, AND *CALIFORNIA GARDEN* STAFF

AFRICAN VIOLETS
Helen La Gamma

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER only when soil is dry.

TO REPOT only if necessary.

TO TAKE the time to groom your violets by removing the lower row of leaves and all flower stems.

TO SEE that you have proper soil: light, porous, and with good drainage.

TO PUT all plants on wicks using a 3½ to 4 cup reservoir.

TO HAVE 12 to 14 hours of light daily.

TO HAVE proper spacing—provide room for good air circulation.

TO USE good fertilizer according to the instruction at each watering.

BEGONIAS
Margaret Lee

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH tuberous begonias for signs of mildew; correct with dust and spray.

TO CHECK cane type begonias and cut back if needed.

TO WATCH for insects; wash off with water.

TO FINISH repotting where needed; use a light porous mixture.

TO FEED plants with a well-balanced all-purpose fertilizer.

TO WATER as needed—keep moist but *not wet*.

TO CHECK tuberous type for drainage; repot to larger container if needed, add fresh soil. Stake any tall stems.

BONSAI
San Diego Bonsai Club, Inc.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO DEVELOP a watering schedule, but avoid overwatering, especially the pines.

TO PRUNE all trees to promote growth and shape. Tip prune junipers and pines using finger pruning instead of cutting tools that cause brown tips.

TO SPRAY for insects as needed, using either a systemic or a mild surface insecticide.

TO SHAPE deciduous trees. Defoliate the deciduous trees in June. They may be transplanted afterwards.

TO CONTROL any mildew that may appear; use sulfur or a spray.

TO FERTILIZE trees with an organic fertilizer. Do not overfeed the pines.

TO COMPLETE the repotting of all trees that have not been repotted, except for the flowering trees that have not completed their blooming cycle.

TO PLACE trees to receive optimal sun, but do not place in full sun after 11:00AM to prevent sunburning.

TO ROTATE trees often to maintain proper shape.

BROMELIADS
Mary Siemers

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FERTILIZE the outdoor plants during warm months only. Plants in greenhouse can be fertilized year-round.

TO USE a water-soluble fertilizer—one high in acid, using only ½ the recommended strength on label.

TO CUT new offshoots to make new plants during the summer when weather is warm. Offshoots must be ⅓ to ½ the size of the mother plant.

TO KEEP plants clean at all times by cutting spent blooms and dead leaves—this helps to keep plants healthy.

TO CHECK plants for scale. If needed treat with Cygon 2-E according to directions on the bottle. If scale remains give same treatment in two weeks.

TO GIVE plants plenty of air circulation and provide humidity by watering the ground around plants.

CACTI & SUCCULENTS
Joseph Betzler

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER plants, as needed. When pots get noticeably light in weight, water them.

TO FERTILIZE for growth and flowering. Allow the winter growers to go dormant and rest before feeding.

TO PROTECT the plants from brilliant sun. Shade cloth can keep plants from being bleached out on very hot days.

TO CHECK any additions to your collection for insect pests. Keep them away from rest of plants. If pests or disease are noticed, treat at once.

TO REPOT those plants needing it; use a well-

draining mix. A good rule of thumb is to allow an inch between plant and the pot.

TO REPOT seedlings when they have doubled or tripled in size. If they have been in the same mix for over six months, it is a good idea to repot.

TO CHECK entire collection for any pests or disease; if so, treat at once to avoid an infestation.

CAMELLIAS

Jay Vermilya

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CONTINUE a feeding program following the bloom cycle (every 4 to 6 weeks, through mid August.) Cottonseed meal is recommended. Be sure to water well the day before feeding.

TO MULCH plants keeping mulch 2 or so inches away from plant stem. Mulching helps keep the shallow roots cool and moist.

TO PRUNE out any unwanted new growth. Shape as desired and thin out center of plants.

TO SPRAY for insects as they appear: Hose off aphids; using malathion for loopers and miticide for mites. Orthene can be used if preferred.

TO ESTABLISH and maintain a uniform watering program. Camellias are not "water hungry," but should never be allowed to go dry.

DAHLIAS

Abe Janzen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FEED with low nitrogen fertilizer (4-10-10), either dry or liquid.

TO SPRAY weekly to control insects. Guard against leaf miners, thrips, and aphids. Try a systemic; if spraying, use a weak solution on new foliage.

TO WATER when top of soil is dry; when buds are forming, soak deeply and often.

TO PLANT smaller varieties and give regular care for growing.

TO BE SURE to draw the soil up around the plants as they grow.

TO PINCH out centers of plants when two or three sets of leaves have developed.

EPIPHYLLUMS (Orchid Cactus)

Abe Janzen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PRUNE plants to shape—take cuttings after flowering.

TO PUT out snail bait and watch for other pests.

TO REMOVE wilted flowers by cutting about ¾" out from leaf unless you desire seed to form.

TO TAKE CARE in watering, do *NOT* allow to dry out; keep soil damp, but *NOT* wet.

TO GIVE plants a balanced feeding after blooming season.

TO STAKE long spindly growth.

TO PROTECT foliage from the hot summer sun. Maintain plants in filtered sunlight.

FERNS

San Diego Fern Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REMOVE dead fronds.

TO PLANT spores.

TO USE a high-nitrogen fertilizer liquid or pellets twice a month.

TO SPRAY for aphids and scale if necessary.

TO WATER thoroughly; maintain humidity by watering surrounding areas.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES

Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO IRRIGATE thoroughly as needed to maintain adequate soil moisture. Apply water around mature trees in a broad band beginning ⅓ of the distance from the trunk to the tree's drip line and extending out beyond the drip line a few feet. Apply enough water to wet the soil at least 2 feet deep (about 3 inches of water on a loam soil).

TO REMOVE grass and weeds from soil under a tree's canopy.

TO APPLY a layer of organic mulch on the soil under trees to conserve moisture. Keep mulch at least one foot away from the trunk to protect trees from crown rot. Complete thinning apples, pears, and stone fruit after "June drop."

TO REMOVE any suckers growing from rootstock.

TO WASH trees periodically with a forceful spray of water to remove dust, honeydew, and pests like aphids, whiteflies, and spider mites.

TO SPRAY walnuts with carbaryl (Sevin) when nuts are about the size of a nickel and again three weeks later to control coddling moth larvae (wormy nuts).

FUCHSIAS

William Selby

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PINCH plants for shape and bushy growth.

TO CHANGE to 5-10-10 fertilizer to hasten maturity.

TO WATCH for insects and pests. Spray or use a systemic eradicator; use amount recommended by manufacturer or less. Do *NOT* use an oil spray.

TO BE SURE to water an hour or more prior to application of an insecticide.

TO CONTROL snails, use metaldehyde or other bait according to directions.
TO KEEP plants clean of debris and spent blooms.
TO TURN baskets regularly so they do not become one-sided.
TO WATCH plants on hot or windy days. Do *NOT* allow them to dry out; keep damp but *NOT* WET.

GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums)
Carol Roller

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Allow the excess water to drain away. Keep foliage as dry as possible. Provide the best possible drainage for the plants, both in containers and the landscape. Watch for botrytis (gray mold) and treat it immediately.
TO CONTINUE feeding with a balanced fertilizer containing micronutrients. Dissolve in water, using less than the recommended strength. Use often enough to keep plants growing well. Long term pellets may be worked into the soil or potting mix.
TO CONTINUE pest control and disease prevention, using all products according to the manufacturer's directions.
TO SELECTIVELY prune and pinch ivies and zonals for future bloom. Avoid cutting regals and scenteds because this is their flowering season.
TO MAKE cuttings from the ivy and zonal prunings, if desired.
TO REMOVE faded flowers and old, discolored leaves.
TO ROTATE pots on a regular basis in order to produce well-shaped plants.
TO ENJOY your plants at the peak of their season.

HERBS
John Noble

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MAKE a cup of tea. Use fresh green spring herbs, comfrey, sage, mint.
TO HARVEST salad green herbs, dandelion, salad burnet, french sorrel, dill, basil.
TO FINISH any heavy pruning before the long, hot, dry summer gets strong.
TO FILL in any bare areas with summer growing herbs, basil, cayenne, parsley, valerian, fever few.
TO MULCH with organic compost.
TO PLAN to attend the annual herb festival at Quail Botanical Garden in June.

IRIS
San Diego/Imperial County Iris Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO ALLOW cut surfaces of the rhizomes to dry and be exposed to sunlight before planting or give a light dusting of soil sulfur. May be placed in vitamin B solution for awhile before planting.
TO HAVE beds prepared for planting and transplanting. Work in humus, soil sulfur, and some decomposed manure.
TO WATCH for aphids. May use a systemic insecticide.
TO FEED spurias with a low-nitrogen fertilizer.
TO KEEP watering all iris that are still blooming.
TO FEED Siberians after blooming with a balanced fertilizer to assure bloom for next year.
TO FEED Louisianas with a balanced food, but wait until June to dig and transplant.
TO FEED Japanese iris with camellia food; add to water in which they are growing.

NATIVES
Jeanine De Hart

NOW IS THE TIME:

TO BEGIN to slack off on watering the natives. As our rains would stop during a normal year, the natives take a rest and do not need much water. Until they are well established, you cannot quit watering altogether, but do not water until the soil is dry, then water deeply.
TO CONTROL snails. The winter and spring rains will bring them out in droves. Remember, they can be very destructive if left unchecked.
TO CONTINUE to water the water loving natives that you have planted. Among the trees: poplars (*Populus fremontii* and *P. trichocarpa,* cottonwoods), and willows (*Salix hindsiana* and others) will take watering all year. Among the water-loving perennials we have lizard tail (*Anemopsis californica*) and monkey flower (*Mimulus guttatus* and *M. cardinalis*). These will take all the water you can give them.
TO VISIT areas that have natives in bloom. It is late for the desert, but should be perfect in the higher elevations. Do not be disappointed if there are fewer wildflowers than normal as the bloom is dependent on our rain. This year has been very dry so only the most hardy will bloom and set seed!!
TO LET native plant society members know which plants you want to have ordered for the fall sale. Check your yard for places where natives could be used. Make decisions on what you wish to plant. There will be lots of sales in the fall, and that is the proper time to plant.
TO IGNORE the desire to plant sensitive natives during the summertime. The tendency is to see pretty plants in bloom and want to plant them. **Wait** until fall. You will be much more successful!

ORCHIDS

Charles Fouquette

NOW IS THE TIME

TO OBSERVE the weather—be prepared to shade areas of heavy sunlight, use shade cloth or liquid shading compound on glass or overhead.

TO MAINTAIN pest control against red spider, mealy bugs, and scale; consider getting some ladybugs or praying mantis egg cases—available at some orchid nurseries in the area.

TO AVOID sudden temperature changes or drafts around plants. Spray and mist on hot dry days; mist seedlings and small plants—mist in the morning and afternoon. Plants should be dry by nightfall.

TO REMEMBER that plants need good air circulation and proper light.

***Culture of Different Genera*:**

Cymbidium: Light to partial shade to full sun, protect flowers from sunburn. Temperature 50°–70°optimum. Humidity 40–70%. Potting media; epiphyte-tree fern, fir bark, non-organic mixes or osmunda. New fertilizers have been developed and should be available.

***Cattleya, Laelia, Brassavola,* and Hybrid:** Light 2400–3600 foot candles. Temperature 69°–70° optimum. Media for potting: fir bark, tree fern, osmunda, gravel, perlite or charcoal. Fertilizer depends on type of media used to grow your plants.

***Phalaenopsis and Hybrid*:** Light 900–1000 foot candles. Shade to adjust and meet requirements. Temperature 65°–85°, humidity 50–75%; remember the higher the temperature, the more circulation of air is required.

***Vanda, Vandopsis, Ascocentrum, Aerides*, and Hybrid:** Light 2000-3600 foot candles. Temperature 60°-70° humidity 49-75%. Potting media: tree fern, fir bark, charcoal, lava rock, or a combination of these. Fertilizer depends on media used. Vandas are voracious feeders and growers when right combination is used.

ROSES

Marianne Truby

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PRACTICE the habit of breaking off the spent blooms of your roses as you enjoy a stroll through your rose garden. You are removing unwanted material and encouraging the plant to produce new growth at a lower part of the stem/cane.

TO CUT blooms at their peak and SHARE with friends and neighbors. Use sharp pruners and cut above a set of 5 leaflet leaves to encourage new growth for your next crop of blooms.

TO PROTECT the new basals that were beginning to grow from the bud union during the early bloom. Avoid letting these grow into a large candelabra. Remove side buds, allowing one bloom and then cut back to an eye emanating from a high five-leaflet. Treat this growth with care. It is your new wood for next year's blossoms.

TO CONTINUE to maintain a well-balanced feeding program and keep ahead of the mites and mildew by washing off your bushes in early morning.

TO MAINTAIN a vigilant watch for RUST on the undersides of your foliage! It is imperative that you maintain a clean area around bushes to control rust as there is no known control. It spreads quickly and removing infected materials and keeping other herbaceous plants away from your roses will best minimize the threat.

TO WATER your roses according to their needs and your location, usually at least twice a week. A well-defined basin in the soil at the drip line of each bush is ideal and also appropriate to scatter in fertilizer.

TO DISCARD varieties and bushes that fail in your garden and replace with new bushes. To avoid being disappointed with replacements, do thorough research by visiting gardens in your area to observe plants and blooms. Heavy petaled blooms that produce for the warmer parts of the area will seldom open properly for the cooler coastal areas, and the colors achieved at the coast will be pale and washed out in the inner areas.

VEGETABLES

Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PLANT warm-season crops which require warm weather and soil for rapid growth: beans, corn, cucurbits (cucumber, gourd, luffa, melons, and squash), peanuts, peppers, sunflower, tomatoes, and tender herbs.

TO PLANT pumpkins in late June for Halloween. Stop watering onions and garlic grown for bulbs when leaves begin to turn yellow. Dig bulbs when tops have fallen over and place in a shady, well-ventilated area to cure.

TO APPLY nitrogen fertilizer to warm-season crops to promote growth. Fertilize when: corn is 6 inches tall and 24 inches tall; cucurbits when plants begin to produce runners; eggplant, peppers and tomatoes when plants begin to bloom and again a month later; beans for a month after planting or when runners start to climb. For every 10 feet of row, apply ⅓–½ cup of ammonium sulfate or ¼–⅓ cup of ammonium nitrate alongside the row a few inches from the plants, then irrigate thoroughly.

TO CHECK plants for pests. Dust tomatoes lightly with sulfur when plants are a foot tall to control russet mites (older leaves die prematurely). Apply sulfur with a dust blower when wind is calm. Wrap paper collars around the stems of tomato transplants when planted to protect them from cutworms.

VEGETABLES, ANNUALS

from UC Cooperative Extension Publications

NOW IS ONE OF THE BETTER TIMES IN FROST-FREE AREAS

TO PUT IN TRANSPLANTS OF: eggplant, sweet potato, tomato — African daisy (*Arctotis stoechadifolia),* celosia, centaurea, coreopsis, marigolds, nicotiana, petunia, salpiglossis, salvia, scabiosa, sunflower, and tithonia.

TO PUT IN SEEDS OF: beans, corn, cucumbers, endive, leaf lettuce, melons, okra, onions (green), parsley, parsnips (in May), peppers, radish, squash (winter and summer), turnips — ageratum, amaranthus, balsum, coleus, cosmos, dahlias, four o'clocks, mignonette, morning glories, nasturtiums, portulaca, strawflowers, sweet alyssum, Virginia stock (*Malcomia maritima*), and zinnias. □

THE EVENING GARDEN: Flowers and Fragrance from Dusk till Dawn
Peter Loewer
Portland, Timber Press, 2002, 272 pages, 160 b/w illustrations, 7⅜" x 9¼", softcover, $17.95

Beautiful botanical drawings grace this unusual approach to gardening. Initially the author admits to an early childhood fascination with scary movies featuring man-eating plants that only came out at night. As an adult, he revels in the evening horticultural scene because that is when he finds the most time to be there.

His enthusiasm for plants that bloom, perfume and are seen at their best at night fills his book with a wide range of information, from the technical aspects of star and moonlight to the aesthetics of a white garden at dusk. Many of his plants are tropicals or sub-tropicals, but our native Matillija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*) is one of his favorites for color and scent.

A broad overview of night-blooming, fragrant plants of all kinds introduces the author's talent as plantsman and artist. He shares a wealth of horticultural history, literary references, and personal experiences, illuminated by exquisite renderings of the plant's unique characteristics. He has chapters on night-fragrant orchids and bromeliads, and night-blooming cacti, and tropical vines and trees. He describes the effects of annuals and perennials in the evening garden and discusses plants that look like they should bloom at night. Among the latter are those that have beautiful but strange blossoms and some, like Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia elegans*) that are just plain strange.

The author's affection for the garden after the sun goes down extends beyond its sights and smells to the magical experience of tending plants by moonlight. White flowers and a variety of shapes (and shadows) are essential elements in a garden to be viewed at night and several plot plans for such landscapes are included. A final chapter on glowworms and fireflies can only make us sigh, but crickets and mosquitoes, bats, owls, and frogs that enliven the night also receive the author's typical range of horticultural, literary, and historical attention. Lastly, a chapter on artificial lighting in the garden leaves no argument for not being outside after dark!

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

THEME GARDENS
Barbara Damrosch
Karl W. Steucklen, Illustrator
New York, Workman Publishing, 2001, 250 pages, color throughout, 8⅜" x 10⅞", softcover, $19.95

Sixteen small theme garden plots are the main feature of this handsome book. But before launching into them, the author presents a fifteen page "garden primer," which describes in words and diagrams exactly how to do it. The double column text is straight-forward, conversational in tone and truly basic in its explanations. This is gardening for neophytes at its best, but even experienced plant people are likely to find reminders of forgotten tips and hints.

Moving on to the theme gardens, the author focuses on enclosed spaces as "little paradises" to express historical, horticultural, aesthetic, or even literary concepts. These include Victorian and Medieval gardens, Butterfly, Fragrance or Hummingbird gardens, Shakespeare and a Zen garden, and many more. These are not necessarily "garden rooms," but small defined spaces within a larger landscape.

Each theme section is described and illustrated, with color photos and handsome watercolor renderings of the plot plan in various seasons as well as a landscape view of the completed garden. Options for adjusting to size, climate, or available maintenance time lead to an illustrated plant list, with complete descriptions and specific growing instructions. Along the way, each theme section includes a sidebar of relevant information: the use of herbs in the Fragrance Garden, how to build a raised bed in the Colonial Garden, ways to wire a lamp post in the Moon Garden, etc.

This is truly a beautiful and useful book, full of good ideas and the directions for how to bring them into reality. Inspiring and encouraging for beginning gardeners, it would be equally exciting to constant questers for something new to do in the garden.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

INSECTS AND GARDENS: In Pursuit of a Garden Ecology
Eric Grissell
Portland, Timber Press, 2001, 345 pages, 106 color photos, 6" x 9", hardcover, $29.95

Believe it or not, bugs and flowers go together like a horse and carriage. This is the book that proves it; and not only proves it, but manages to convey that information in an amusing, witty way. After one reading you will surely be among the entomologically educated.

To begin with, the author very entertainingly, and in some detail, describes the types of insects we may encounter in our gardening escapades—their morphology, behavior, and life histories. Did you know that our fuzzy-wuzzy, mild-mannered bumble bees nest in abandoned mouse burrows? And that ambush bug females sometimes eat their husbands? While other experts usually only explain how we can use ladybugs and lacewings to eradicate so-called "bad" bugs, Grissell goes a bit further. Instead of concentrating solely on the beneficials, he explains why we need to have a healthy diversity of all kinds of insects in our yards. He suggests we must be tolerant of the less-desirable insects; in fact, they have their own panache and can only do considerable damage if the garden is not in balance. Problems occur only when there is a population explosion of one type of insect, rather than a healthy representation of many different kinds.

To get the garden in ecological harmony, he suggests various strategies—some of them quite easy and fun to implement—using plants, water, and tolerance. There is an enlightening section on which insects attack what parts and/or types of plants. Helpful hints include the importance of having greenery of various heights and forms (what a good excuse to go out and purchase another plant!). Grissell feels that an extremely neat landscape is an uninteresting, uninviting, unhealthy one and suggests that gardeners not wear themselves out by making the garden too tidy (an idea I especially like).

How often does a book about bugs make you laugh out loud? There is not room enough to list all his observations and asides that I found amusing yet true. You must read them for yourself. Through reading the book, you will realize that insects will always be with us, and can bring life and their own kind of beauty to the garden. The wonderful photos by Carll Goodpasture can attest to that.

In fact, if I had to live on a desert island with only ten books, *Insects and Gardens* would be one of them. However, using the gardening knowledge and environmental insight this volume contains, the desert island probably wouldn't be a barren waste for long, but a Garden of Eden instead.

Reviewed by Pat Pawlowski

LOGEE'S GREENHOUSES SPECTACULAR CONTAINER PLANTS: How to Grow Dramatic Flowers for Your Patio, Sunroom, Windowsill, and Outdoor Spaces

Byron E. Martin and Laurelyn G. Martin

Minocqua, WI., Willow Creek Press, 2001, 199 pages, 200+ color photos, 9" x 9", hardcover, $35

Logee's Greenhouses has been growing and selling tropical and subtropical container and garden plants for indoor and outdoor use since 1892. The original greenhouse located in Danielson, Connecticut published its first catalog in 1939.

The authors are descendants of the original owner and have chosen seventy-five genera to highlight in this book. Many of these are fairly common especially to Southern Californians, but there are enough of the not so common to make the book worthwhile. The interest in browsing this type of book is the pleasure of finding an attractive or interesting looking genus that is new to you, and that you might want to pursue finding and planting it. Each genus lists an outside hardiness zone, the majority being USDA zone 10 and higher, which means we can use them in the garden. Two of their choices, *Dalechampia dioscoraoefolia* and *Ixora javanica*, I grow in outside containers in a protected area and they have bloomed for me. I noticed the *Dalechampia* also growing as a container plant at Lotusland.

All the plants have brief information on size, growing conditions, pruning, blooming season, pests, pronunciation of the botanical name (a welcome addition). These are followed by a narrative on "Unique characteristics/other growing tips." Sections on pruning, pests, soils, fertilizers, and watering apply mainly to plants in containers. Most photos are excellent close-ups of blossoms, the others are blooming plants in pots.

Reviewed by R. Cox

MOUNTAINS IN THE SEA: The Vietnamese Miniature Landscape Art of Hon Non Bo

Phan Van Lit with Lew Buller

Portland, Timber Press, 2001, 232 pages, 137 color photos, 42 b/w photos, 7⅝" x 10⅝", hardcover, $34.95

Hon Non Bo is the art of creating landscapes in miniature. They must contain a mountain, living plants, and water. The gardens usually are constructed in a shallow tray, but there are a few gardens constructed in temples and public buildings in Vietnam that have mountains fifteen to twenty feet tall. The water in these larger gardens contains waterlilies and fish. Phan Van Lit confines his book to the construction of the smaller tray gardens.

The explanations of the historical, religious, and philosophical significance of this art are understandable and very informative. The explanations of the methods of constructing a landscape are concise and well illustrated.

Phan Van Lit is one of the talented Nursery Gardeners of Balboa Park where he has worked for thirteen years. His influence may be seen in both the Desert Garden and the Botanical Building. Lew Buller, who collaborated with him on the book, has written articles on bonsai and is the curator of the bonsai collection at the Mingei Museum. (See accompanying articles on their backgrounds.)

This attractive book will be of great interest to westerners who would like to understand this art, and will be of importance to people of Vietnamese descent who would like to perpetuate this art.

Reviewed by Barbara S. Jones

PHAN VAN LIT, BALBOA PARK NURSERY GARDENER, HAS BOOK ON MINIATURE VIETNAMESE LANDSCAPE, HON NON BO, PUBLISHED

BY BARBARA S. JONES

PHAN VAN LIT IS A long time affiliate member of San Diego Floral Association and has contributed articles to *California Garden* magazine. We have appreciated viewing the beautiful tray landscape gardens he makes for special shows and for Floral's shows for Christmas on the Prado. His book on the history, philosophy, and construction of this unique art, Hon Non Bo, has just been published as *Mountains in the Sea: The Vietnamese Miniature Landscape Art of Hon Non Bo* (see book review on page 85).

Phan Van Lit has an interesting history. He was born in Hiep Hong Village in Vietnam in 1945. Though his career was being a teacher and a bank accountant in Saigon, his hobby was growing and collecting cacti and succulents. There was no horticultural information for him to consult so by trial and error he perfected his growing techniques and soon had a collection of over four hundred species. In 1980, he won gold, silver, and bronze medals for his displays of cactus and succulent plants in the Vietnam National Show in Hanoi.

In 1980, his life changed drastically. With his ten-year old son he escaped from Vietnam and walked through Cambodia to Thailand. He went to the Philippines as a refugee and was finally accepted to resettle in the U.S. He settled in San Diego. Two years later his wife and two daughters fled Vietnam for Malaysia. The family was finally united in San Diego in 1983.

His first gardening job was at the Japanese Village Garden in Sea World. He then was employed by the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department.

From 1990 to 2000 he worked in the Desert Garden where he added many beautiful plants to the garden, conducted tours, and completed a photographic inventory and map of the garden.

Even though he was an expert on growing cactus and succulents, he found that growing in San Diego was very different from the warm, moist climate of Vietnam. The beautiful, healthy plants in the Balboa Park garden show he learned fast and well.

In 2000, he transferred to the Botanical Building (lath house) where his display skills and growing expertise are featured. Featured there is one of his Hon No Bo trays donated by the Vietnamese community and members of the Hon Non Bo Association.

In San Diego we have long been able to see examples of Chinese tray gardens, penjing, and Japanese tray gardens, bonkei, but Lit Phan (to Anglicize his name) is introducing us to the art of Vietnamese tray gardens, Hon Non Bo. He has demonstrated his art at conventions and special meetings, won prizes at fairs and flower shows, taught classes, written articles, formed a club, and now has written a book on the subject.

A Hon Non Bo must have a mountain (or mountains), water, and living plant material. So, not only must one learn to create the miniature landscape but must be a skillful grower of miniature plants. Many of these miniature landscapes have small artificial buildings, bridges, and animals incorporated into the scene. They are a wonderful look at a country and culture.

Lit Phan worked on this book for ten years. He wrote it with several purposes: (1) to expose westerners to this art, (2) to preserve this ancient art for people of Vietnamese descent, (3) to give precise instruction on how to make one, and (4) to explain the history and how it developed. He has succeeded! It is a wonderful book. Now he is working on another book, the proposed title of which is *Hon Non Bo: from Eastern to Western Style*.□

Barbara Jones lived in Japan for six years and studied bonkei, bonsai, and ikebana.
Photograph by Lit Phan.

LEW BULLER IS COLLABORATOR ON THE BOOK *MOUNTAINS IN THE SEA: The Vietnamese Miniature Landscape Art of Hon Non Bo*

LEW BULLER HAS USED a camera since he was a teenager; his interest in bonsai came later. He saw bonsai in Japan in 1955 and thirty-five years later seriously pursued the art. In between, he acquired a Ph.D. from the University of Illinois, a CPA certificate from the State of Indiana, and much experience.

He taught at five different universities, including the Norwegian School of Business and Economics. He worked with Arthur Andersen in Chicago; was Director of Technical Education at PriceWaterhouseCoopers in New York; spent six years at the American Institute of CPA's; and retired as controller of a very large mortgage lender. He says he couldn't hold a steady job.

Lew is curator of the bonsai collection at the Mingei International Museum in Balboa Park. He and Lit Phan met at the San Diego Bonsai Club (Lew is a past president) and he agreed to take photographs of Lit's Hon Non Bo and to help him write *Mountains in the Sea*: *The Vietnamese Miniature Landscape Art of Hon Non Bo*. He edited the book, found a publisher, and worked with the Executive Editor and the Art Director of Timber Press to complete the book. He is now working as the sole author on a book about Japanese miniature landscapes. □ *Staff*

BATS, BUTTERFLIES, AND A BOUNTY OF BIRDS WILL BE AT ALPINE SAGE & SONGBIRDS FESTIVAL BY MAUREEN AUSTIN

THE 5th ANNUAL SAGE & Songbirds Festival, to be held May 3-5 in downtown Alpine, will offer old favorites as well as new excitement. A top Festival attraction is the walk-thru butterfly exhibit, stocked with thousands of native butterflies along with the host and nectar plants that support their lifestyle. The exhibit is both educational and entertaining, and visitors will certainly want to bring their camera inside with them for the "Kodak moment" when a butterfly lands on someone's nose!

The butterfly exhibit is part of CHIRP Habitat Hut, 2514 Alpine Blvd., in the JK Corral where the Festival—

continued on page 91

KATE SESSIONS BOOK

The complete collection of writings by Kate Sessions in *California Garden* magazine from 1909 until 1939 is available at the San Diego Floral Association in Room 105, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. This book contains a plant index, and many changes in plant names, particularly scientific, have been noted. Often known as "The Mother of Balboa Park," Kate Sessions for over fifty years devoted her life to helping people grow beautiful plants in San Diego. She tells how in this book.

ROLAND HOYT BOOK REPRINT

Ornamental Plants for Subtropical Regions by Roland Stewart Hoyt has been reprinted by his sons. This book has been available only at rare book stores until now (going rate $65). Bill and Mike have donated the new books to San Diego Floral Association. Ten dollars of each book sale will be added to the scholarship fund established in the name of Ethel and Roland Hoyt. The books are available at office above.

Half the book is a written description and sketch of each plant. In recent years, many scientific names have been changed, but there is an updated nomenclature at the end of the book.

The Complete Writings of Kate Sessions 1909-1939

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BACK TO BLENHEIM AND GLYNDEBOURNE

BY GINA WRIGHT

AT THE BEGINNING OF the Second World War, to avoid being evacuated to America, I joined the Women's Land Army. Too young to be accepted by any of the other certainly more glamorous services, I was deemed old enough and strong enough to work on the land. This put an end to our father's plan of packing my two sisters and me off to the country that curiously enough would one day become my home. From 1940 to 1943, I was one of the land girls working in the huge gardens of Blenheim Palace. We worked from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. five days a week and earned all of £1.6.9.—then about $5. It was therefore quite a shock when Andy and I visited Blenheim Gardens last summer to be charged a £2 entry fee, just to wander around and tread the soil, every inch of which I felt I had so painstakingly worked over all those many years ago.

I have to say that Blenheim in the year 2000 is not the same as it was in 1940—but then neither am I. The misleading thing is that when one walks through the magnificent gates, having got over the shock of paying for the privilege, the beautiful park and surrounds look exactly as they did then. Sheep still safely graze, and ducks make their gentle, slow way across Capability Brown's famous lake. In fact, on this sunny August afternoon it was probably a great deal quieter than it had been one sunny August afternoon in 1944 when my sister, then an occupational therapist at a local military hospital, took three recuperating French soldiers for an outing. They had been given permission by the Duke of Marlborough to do a spot of fishing, but being in more of a hurry than most fishermen I have known, one of them took a small hand grenade from his pocket and flung it smack into the middle of the lake, sending up a shower of mostly dead fish. Not quite what His Grace had intended. I don't think they were invited back.

I had not been back to Blenheim since it had become the amazingly successful tourist attraction it is today and although, as I have said, it looked much the same as we entered through the main gate, by the time Andy and I reached my old stomping ground the kitchen garden, I knew I was in for a series of shocks. For a start we were asked to pay another £2 entry fee. Where I had dug potatoes, back-achingly spent hours hoeing between rows of vegetables, watched peaches and apricots ripening on the mellow brick wall, and even, one day, been discovered, like a huge Peter Rabbit, eating strawberries (a button on my overalls having been caught on the netting put down to protect the luscious fruit from birds), all this had been turned into a maze. I certainly was not going to pay to go in there. I felt more like having a good cry. The long, drafty potting shed where we had mixed soil, transplanted cuttings, potted up bulbs, and often sheltered from the icy blasts of winter was now a smart-looking restroom, and the

BLENHEIM PALACE

largest of the glasshouses, another wonderful refuge on a stormy day, had become a garden shop.

However, the birthplace of Winston Churchill still stands; imposing, elegant, and steeped in history, so if being a major tourist attraction is what it takes to save all this, I suppose that rather than being a sulky former land girl I should be grateful to the present Duke of Marlborough and the people who have had the imagination to plan it and see it come to fruition.

And now to another English treasure, Glyndebourne in Sussex, the home of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera; a visit to Glyndebourne is the quintessential English experience, even if you are not a fan of opera. Andy and I had been able to get tickets for an early evening performance of *The Rake's Progress* and were told that we should arrive not later than 3:30 p.m. in order to stake out our picnic spot before the 4:00 p.m. performance. More beautiful to my mind than any opera is the sight of mostly elegantly dressed people (all the men, except mine and two others, were in tuxedos) threading their way through the many gardens, looking for the perfect place in which to enjoy their picnic dinner.

And these are no ordinary picnics; arrayed in full evening dress, the opera goers stagger under the weight of loaded hampers, folding tables and chairs, and coolers full of champagne. Alighting like so many gaudy butterflies on their chosen spot, the picnickers proceed to lay the festive table; linen cloths and napkins, champagne glasses, silver and china, all arranged and then trustingly left until the 85-minute intermission, which signals dinner time. Of course there are many people, we among them, who picnic far more simply: a car rug, a chair or two, smoked salmon sandwiches, strawberries, and always a bottle of champagne. The popping of corks can almost, but luckily not quite, drown out the cooing of the wood pigeons and cozy sound of sheep munching contentedly in the pasture that connects with the perfectly and precisely mown lawns.

What about the weather? You may well ask, after all it has been known to rain in my country. Luckily there are some tables under cover and there is a restaurant, but all these get booked early by the more cautious. Let me just say, however, that on our night at the opera the moon shone brightly, the herbaceous borders glowed like jewels, and these, with the smell of freshly cut grass, certainly made it a night to remember. Not to mention *The Rakes's Progress*, which soared magnificently for our musical pleasure.□

Gina Wright was born in a small village near Oxford, England, but grew up in London. She has lived and gardened in La Jolla since 1963.
Photographs by the author.
Reprinted from the November 2000 issue of *Decor and Style Magazine*.

BLENHEIM PARK

SOME COMMON TERMS USED TO DESCRIBE THE SOIL USED FOR YOUR GARDEN

BY ROBERT HORWITZ

ADOBE—a clay-like substance made up of very fine grains of earth, mostly used mixed with straw to make bricks

AERATE—the process of mixing earth and air so that the plants' roots can "breathe"

ALKALINE—the measure of the amount of "basic" substances contained in the soil, usually associated with earth having little or no organic material in it

CHLOROSIS—the yellowing effect on leaves of plants growing in soil deficient in iron

COMPOST—a mixture of earth and ground organic material such as grass clippings, leaves, and other similar material that has been kept slightly damp and allowed to be digested by bacteria and mold

CLAY—a very fine soil composed of very small sedimentary grains, is hard to wet, does not drain well, and contains only a small amount of plant nutrients

FRIABLE—a description used to describe the "crumblability" of a soil, a needed quality for properly wetting the soil

LEAF MOLD—a composting of leaf particles and small amount of soil used as a "mulch" ground cover to add humus and nutrients to the existing soil and to help conserve water

LIME—composed mostly of calcium oxide, provides calcium for plant growth and to maintain a normal alkalinity

LOAM—a fertile soil containing a good mixture of soil consistency and fertility

MULCH—a mixture of "organic" material used to add fertility to existing soil and for the conservation of water

NATURAL—term used indiscriminately to describe material that has not been treated or mixed with man-made things

ORGANIC—same as above! much used in advertising and non-proven situations; is generally derived from "growing things"

PH—(correctly written pH) a measure, numbered 0-14, of acid to alkaline; if a reading is 0 to 6.9, soil is called acidic and above 7.0 is considered increasingly alkaline

TRACE ELEMENTS—chemical elements and compounds used by plants in small amounts, but essential to their healthy growth

Robert Horwitz is a retired space engineer who gardens in the Point Loma section of San Diego.

SOME GARDEN-RELATED HAZARDS

BY JACQUELINE COLEMAN

THERE HAVE BEEN ONGOING warnings about inhaling vermiculite dust. This is because of asbestos contamination.

Various brands of vermiculite are said to contain from less than 1% up to 2.3 % of asbestos. Possibly no longer on the market, the product Zonolite and others mined in Libby, Montana were known to be at the high end of this range. One can keep the vermiculite moist or wear a respirator to control dust inhalation while working with vermiculite.

Carl Rosen advises that if you believe your soil is contaminated with vermiculite containing asbestos, cover the area with sod or mulch. If you believe there might be a serious problem, have the soil excavated by professionals and sent to a landfill. This information is from *Hobby Greenhouse* Spring 2001, quoting from HortIdeas, quoting from a press release of April 25, 2000 from University of Minnesota Extension Service.

You may have seen the news reports that raw sprouts from many vegetables: bean, clover, alfalfa, cress, soy, mustard, broccoli, etc. can cause food poisoning. Seeds can become contaminated with bacteria such as *Salmonella* or *E. coli* during growing, storage, sprouting, and harvesting.

The "UC Berkeley Wellness Letter" (April 2001) advises soaking seeds for sprouting in a chlorine beach solution of one tablespoon of bleach to one-quarter cup of water per one tablespoon of seeds for ten minutes, rinsing afterward.

Other fresh produce has been accused of causing food poisoning. Some say to wash fruits and vegetables with bleach or soap.

Margaret Venuto, Nutrition Program Leader, Monroe County Cooperative Extension, Cornell University, writing in the National Gardener (November-December 2001) says that federal agencies involved in food safety recommend washing fresh produce in **plain water**. They say there is no scientific evidence that commercial rinses, soap, or bleach will kill bacteria on produce.

Venuto advises using a brush under running water on produce with tough skin or rind; even though no one will be eating this skin. On soft surfaces, rub the skin under running water.

If one groups sprouts under the produce category, and I think that technically they must be, this *produces* a dilemma about how to carry on. There is the additional problem of eating out. □

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION TOUR

NISEI FESTIVAL IN LITTLE TOKYO, NOGUCHI SCULPTURE GARDEN-CALIFORNIA SCENARIO
SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 2002

IT'S NISEI FESTIVAL TIME in Little Tokyo!! What a treat! I happened on this event with a Floral Tour and have made it a point to return each year for almost twenty years. Who says you cannot repeat a good time?

The revitalization of this central Los Angeles area is exciting in itself! And there is certainly something for everyone. The James Irvine Garden covers 8500 sq. ft. and is built in the tradition of Japanese gardens. Dr. Takeo Uesugi, designer of the garden, explains that it is not a copy of a garden in Japan. For his design he found free inspiration in the areas near Mt. Baldy. The feeling is Japanese but the plants are local.

The self guided tour along the manicured path encompasses a 170 foot stream. This jewel is on a lower level and reached by elevator in the Japanese American Cultural Center.

The plaza fronting the JACC was designed by renowned American sculptor Isamu Noguchi and features two 10 ton sculpted basalt stones and raised beds of trees. A wonderful place to stroll or sit—except during Nisei Festival. The plaza will be a flurry of activity, including a huge plant sale.

The New Otani Hotel offers a rooftop garden complete with waterfall, pools, views, and meandering path.

One SDFA member said she enjoys the food booths while another checked the shops for garden supplies and containers. There are book stores, gift shops, a new market, many restaurants, and my husband's favorite, the hardware store, which features many Japanese tools and implements.

The public art is not to be missed! Or the sidewalk on First Street that chronicles the store owners/residents by decades from 1900. It details the coming of the Japanese, their leaving during WWII and then returning.

The Japanese American National Museum, the outdoor tribute to Japanese American servicemen, the Museum of Contemporary Art, the architecture of the Buddhist Temples — is it any wonder I have to keep returning? I still have not seen it all. Did I mention the Yamazaki Bakery? Yum-Yum!

Huell Howser featured this event on "California's Gold" (KPBS) and told us the candy sculptor is one of about three in the world who practice the craft.

Noguchi Sculpture Garden-California Scenario is a 1.6 acre environment by Japanese-American sculptor Isamu Noguchi. Flanked by reflective glass buildings, the mood of this garden changes with the changing sky. Elements of stone, metal, water, earth, and vegetation bring Japanese serenity into this public space.

Grab your hat, your parasol, comfortable shoes, and let's make a day of it! Lunch and endless snacking are on your own!

NISEI FESTIVAL
IN LITTLE TOKYO,
NOGUCHI GARDEN
SATURDAY 10 AUGUST 2002

☐ $40 member
☐ $45 nonmember

Lunch is on your own

Make checks payable to San Diego Floral Association
Mail to San Diego Floral Association
1650 El Prado #105
San Diego, California 92101-1622

Name(s):

Address:

Telephone Number:

PICK-UPS

☐ **Old Navy Hospital Parking Lot on Park Blvd. 7:30AM**
☐ **Park and Ride at 710 La Costa Ave., Carlsbad 8:15AM**

["Bats, Butterflies, and . . ." continued from page 87]

takes place. Admission to the exhibit is free.

Other favorites are the ongoing educational programs, presented hourly, all day Saturday and Sunday. Programs take place one block west of the Festival grounds, in the recreation room at Alpine Mobile Home Estates, 2400 Alpine Blvd.

Special "guests" at some of this year's programs will include live butterflies, hummingbirds, hawks, owls, eagles—and even a bat! Programs will be presented on those creatures, along with many gardening-related topics.

A complete list of programs and times is available online at www.chirp.org. Admission to programs is free.

Six fabulous Alpine home gardens will be showcased on this year's Garden Tour. Gardens will be open Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, May 3-5. A $10 ticket is valid for the entire weekend, so tourists may take a leisurely stroll through each site, seeing a few gardens each day if they so desire (one visit per garden, per ticket).

A twilight dinner-jazz concert takes place Saturday night, May 4, from 6 to 8 p.m. in a gorgeous Alpine estate garden. Latin jazz music and fiesta dinner is featured at a cost of $45 per couple.

For additional information or tickets, please phone (619) 445-7675.

Sage & Songbirds is a project of CHIRP for Garden Wildlife, Inc., a not-for-profit habitat education organization. All proceeds from the event benefit habitat education programs for our school yards and backyards. □

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Garden Center and Library - Founded in 1907

MAIL — 1650 El Prado #105, San Diego CA 92101-1622

619/232-5762, located in Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park

Under the sponsorship of the Park & Recreation Department, City of San Diego, California

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2002
June 18
October 15
Casa del Prado, Room 101
Balboa Park, San Diego

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2nd Mon - 6:30 pm, except June
Satellite Wagering Facility
Del Mar Fairground, Jimmy Durante Blvd
SAN DIEGO ZOO
Horticulture Dept 619-231-1515 Ext. 4298
SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES COUNCIL
Chr: Muriel Baze 858-756-3443
1st Wed - 10:30 am
Sep, Nov, Jan, Mar, May—North County Fair, Escondido, Community Room
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1st Fri - 10:00 am, Homes of Members
BERNARDO GARDENERS
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3rd Thu - 1:30 pm, Rancho Bernardo Library
BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Lois Vaiana 619-421-6504
2nd Wed - 9:30 am, Rohr Park Manor, Sweetwater Road
BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Betty Reynolds 619-435-0949
4th Monday - 9:30 am, Winn Room, Coronado Public Library
CARLSBAD NEWCOMERS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Patricia Smutz 760-931-2615
2nd Wed - Call for meeting information
CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
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3rd Thu - 1:00 pm, Norman Park Senior Center
CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Pres: Sondi Arndt 619-437-0199
CROWN GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Suzanne Heap 619-435-5530
4th Thu - 9:30 am, Coronado Library
DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Barbara Watzke 760-749-5384
2nd Tue - 12:30 pm, Valley Center Com. Hall
ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Sue Havenor 760-743-7037
3rd Fri - 12:30 pm, Escondido Joslyn Center
Meetings Sep through Jun ONLY
FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Co-Pres: Roberta Kuse 760-731-2172
Co-Pres: Jane McKee 760-728-6373
3rd Wed - 7:30 pm, FPUD Bldg on Mission Rd
Last Thu - 9:30 am, Fallbrook Presbyterian Church on Stage Coach
FLEURS DE LEAGUE GARDEN CLUB
Chrm: Jean Kauth 858-452-8686
2nd Mon - 10:30 am, Homes of Members
LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Carolyn Doggett 858-488-5853
E-mail: cmdoggett@cs.com
3rd Tue - 1:30 pm, L.J.Lutheran Church
LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB
Pres: Yolanda Fleet 760-745-1219
4th Mon - 2:00 pm - Rancho Bernardo Library (new), 2nd floor
LAS JARDINERAS
Pres: Gayle Stephenson 619-224-9601
3rd Mon - 10:30 am, Homes of Members
MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB
Pres: Edie Sahlin 760-433-9664
3rd Sat - 12:45 pm, MiraCosta Community College, Student Center Bldg (upstairs)
Meetings Sep through Jun ONLY
MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Vera Miller 619-291-8800
4th Wed - 6:30 pm
Oct thru Mar - Methodist Church at Lark and Fort Stockton
Apr thru Sep - Mission Hills Nursery
POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Sandra Dysart 619-224-4777
2nd Wed - 10:00 am, Masonic Hall
1711 Sunset Cliffs Blvd
POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Contact: Lynn Rummel 858-672-4006
2nd Wed - 9:00 am, Lake Poway Pavilion
RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Dale Nelson 858-756-2941
SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Dorothy Driscoll 619-463-6700
4th Tue - 9:30 am, Homes of Members
SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Donna Golich 858-755-4986
4th Wed - 9:30 am, Quail Bot. Gardens
VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA
Pres: Sandy McCreight 858-454-7467
4th Thu - 10:00 am, Torrey Pines Christian Church, LJ
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Pres: Sonja Longley 760-724-4828
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IKEBANA SCHOOLS:

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Haruko Crawford 619-660-2046
IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119
Pres: Ms. Rumie Rice 760-729-1554
4th Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado
IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO
Pres: Mrs. Charles Oehler 858-278-5689

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
LA JOLLA CHAPTER 858-672-7850
2nd Tues - 10:00 am, La Jolla Library
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CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
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4th Mon - 11:00 am, United Methodist Church of Vista, 157 Lado de Loma

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AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
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AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Dean Turney 760-942-1919
2nd Sun - 1:30 pm, except May & Aug
Quail Gardens
MARGARET LEE BRANCH
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Pres: Michael Ludwig 619-262-7535
Last Sat - 10:30 am, Homes of Members

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Information Telephone 619-699-8776
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2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Richard Coorsey
4th Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Wed
NORTH COUNTY BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Margaret Case 760-721-8422
4th Sun - 1:00 pm, Ecke Building
Quail Gardens

CACTUS & SUCCULENT
PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
4th Sat - 12:15 pm, Joslyn Sr Ctr, Escondido
SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
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2nd Sat - 1:00 pm, Casa del Prado

CAMELLIA
SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
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3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Meetings Nov through Apr ONLY

DAHLIA
SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Pres: David J. Tooley 858-672-2593
4th Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

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SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Contact: Kathy Payne 760-789-5790
1st Sat - 10:00 am, Sep thru May
Quail Gardens

EPIPHYLLUM
SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY
Pres: Roger Chapin 619-491-9495
Website: www.epiphyllum.com
2nd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

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3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

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Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Thu

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2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

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THE HERB CLUB
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E-mail: ken112@abac.com
2nd Sun - 1:00 pm
Call for newsletter and location
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1st Thu - 7:30 pm -
Canoga Park Women's Club,
7401 Jordan, Canoga Park

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CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER 619-685-7321
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Pres: Yolanda Fleet 760-745-1219
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E-mail: keikiman@aol.com
1st Tues - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

ORGANIC
BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Peggy Burley 619-479-7838
4th Tue - 7:00 pm, Bonita Valley Baptist Church

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY
Pres: Ken Ames 619-443-4795
4th Sun - 1:00 pm-3:00 pm, Feb thru Oct
Casa del Prado, Room 104
Information: Ken Ames 858-454-5475
E-mail: kenasplumeria@aol.com

ROSE
EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Jack Shoultz 619-334-1339
1st Sun - 2:00 pm, except Jul & Aug
Gardens of Members
SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
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3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
Jan/Feb - 4th Mon

TREES
PEOPLE FOR TREES
Library 619-234-TREE
FAX 619-687-0151

WATER GARDEN
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President: Bob Harris 619-465-3800
3rd Sun - Apr thru Oct
Call for meeting information.

AFFILIATES:

Send changes to: Lynn Beyerle, Affiliates Editor, *California Garden*, 1650 El Prado #105, San Diego CA 92101-1622. Call 619-232-5762.

Deadline for Jul-Aug issue: May 15, 2002

Are you aware that each affiliate group is entitled to a free advertisement once each year? It should be "camera ready" (suitable to be sent to printer). The text should be enclosed in a border. The border must be included when measuring dimensions, which are to be 3.5 (3½) inches wide by 2.25 (2¼) inches high. If done on a computer, please use a font that does not resemble typewriting.

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The society meets the first Tuesday of every month at Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. Cultural classes start at 6:30 p.m. in the library, followed by the regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. in room 101. Refreshments, orchid display, and an orchid raffle follow the meeting.

All this and a great monthly newsletter for only $10.00 (single membership) or $12.50 (dual membership) per year. Don't delay, make your check out today to the SDCOS and mail to:

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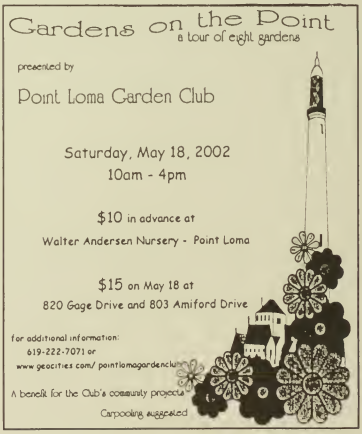
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presented by
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San Diego Geranium Society's 31st Annual Show & Sale

Saturday & Sunday
May 18 & 19, 2002
10 am - 5 pm

Casa Del Prado, Room 101 in Balboa Park, San Diego
(Spanish Village Entrance)

Sale Plants include: Dwarfs, species, scenteds, ivies, zonals, angels, pansy-faced, and regals (Martha Washingtons)

Free Admission - Rain or Shine

Show Information: 619-469-8936

Bonita Valley Garden Club presents
"Music in the Air and Flowers Everywhere"
Our 2nd Annual Standard Flower Show
at
Bonita Valley Baptist Church,, 4701 Sweetwater Rd, Bonita

Friday , May 10, 2:30- 7:30p.m.
Saturday , May 11, 9:00 a.m.- 4:00p.m.

Public invited to enter Horticulture & Designs Call Kathy (619) 585-8770
Free Admission

CALIFORNIA GARDEN (USPS 0084-020)
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PERIODICALS POSTAGE